

On March 25, 1937, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Iowa, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against the Howard-Iowa Products Co., a corporation, Jefferson, Iowa, and William G. Howard, alleging shipment by said defendants in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended, on or about January 9, 1936, from the State of Iowa into the State of Minnesota of a quantity of Iowa Roup Remedy that was misbranded.

Analysis showed that the article consisted essentially of a dark solution of volatile and nonvolatile mineral oil containing creosote and tarry material.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that certain statements regarding its therapeutic and curative effects, borne on the can label, falsely and fraudulently represented that it was effective as a treatment, remedy, and cure for roup.

The information charged that it also was misbranded in violation of the Insecticide Act of 1910, reported in notices of judgment published under that act.

On April 16, 1937, pleas of nolo contendere were entered on behalf of the defendants and the court imposed a fine of \$20 and costs against each defendant for violation of both acts.

H. A. WALLACE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

27233. Misbranding of double-distilled witch hazel. U. S. v. 573 Bottles of Double Distilled Witch Hazel. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 38777. Sample no. 11592-C.)

The label of this article bore false and fraudulent representations regarding its curative or therapeutic effects.

On December 8, 1936, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 573 bottles of witch hazel at Boston, Mass., alleging that it had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 2, 1936, by the Gotham Sales Co., from New York, N. Y., and that it was misbranded in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analysis of the article showed that it consisted essentially of witch-hazel water.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the following statements regarding its curative or therapeutic effects, borne on the bottle labels, were false and fraudulent: "For the relief of * * * burns, scalds, wounds, painful swellings, lame back, piles, sore throat, neuralgia, rheumatism, * * *. etc."

On March 29, 1937, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

H. A. WALLACE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

27234. Adulteration and misbranding of Harosma. U. S. v. 128 Bottles of Harosma. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 39028. Sample no. 13145-C.)

This product contained less phenacetin than the quantity represented on the label, which also bore false and fraudulent curative or therapeutic claims.

On February 2, 1937, the United States attorney for the Western District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 128 bottles of Harosma at Buffalo, N. Y., alleging that it had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about January 4 and 7, 1937, by Erie Laboratories, from Cleveland, Ohio, and that it was adulterated and misbranded in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analysis of the article showed that each capsule consisted essentially of acetophenetidin (phenacetin, 2.5 grains), aspirin (2.7 grains), and caffeine ($\frac{1}{4}$ grain).

It was alleged to be adulterated in that its strength fell below the professed standard or quality under which it was sold, namely, "Each Capsule Contains Phenacetin 4 grs.", in that each capsule in fact contained less than 4 grains of phenacetin.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement, "Each Capsule Contains Phenacetin 4 grs.", borne on the label, was false and misleading in that each capsule in fact contained less than 4 grains of phenacetin. It was alleged to be misbranded further in that the statements regarding its curative or therapeutic effects, "For lessening the Paroxysms of Hay Fever and Asthma", and "Rose

Fever, Sinus * * * Rhinitis, La Grippe, Running Nose, Weeping Eyes * * * Etc.", were false and fraudulent.

On March 8, 1937, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

H. A. WALLACE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

27235. Misbranding of Scheidemann Remedy Tea. U. S. v. 141 Packages of Scheidemann Remedy Tea. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 38776. Sample no. 15108-C.)

The package containing this article and an enclosed circular bore and contained false and fraudulent representations regarding its curative or therapeutic effects.

On December 12, 1936, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 141 packages of Scheidemann Remedy Tea at Chicago, Ill., alleging that it had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about November 18, 1936, by the Scheidemann Remedy Co., Inc., from Milwaukee, Wis., and that it was misbranded in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analysis of the article showed that it consisted essentially of ground wood, twigs, and needles, together with juniper berries.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the following statements regarding its curative or therapeutic effects, borne on the package and contained in an enclosed circular, were false and fraudulent: (Package label) "Vitality * * * for Diabetes, Kidney Disorders, Albumin, and Uric Acids * * * Adults, One heaping cupful (or 2 ounces) to two quarts of water. Let come to boil, then simmer slowly for 15 minutes. Drink this amount every day. Children 6 to 15 yrs. One-half packed cupful (or 1 ounce) of Remedy Tea to two quarts of water. Boil as above. While still hot strain the contents through Very Fine Mesh metal screen strainer. Do Not use cloth in boiling or straining as it absorbs the oils so vital in this treatment. To speed results, continue on your diet and avoid sugar and starch foods. Patrons taking injections have reduced them gradually, and have been able to eliminate injections entirely. * * * Nature's Gift For Better Health You Drink It Instead of Water"; (circular) "May Take Soups * * * Fish * * * Eggs * * * Meats * * * Glutens * * * Vegetables * * * Desserts * * * Fluids. Tea or Coffee (without sugar) * * * with lemon juice (no sugar). Must Not Take Sugars, sweets or starches of any kind, * * * Diabetes * * * To achieve the best results, closely follow the directions printed on this bag. * * * Scheidemann Remedy is helping thousands of people. * * * follow directions closely and Give Scheidemann's Remedy A Fair Test, using a package each week for a period of several months and the results will surprise you."

On March 1, 1937, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

H. A. WALLACE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

27236. Misbranding of Grandma's Medicinal Herbs. U. S. v. 33 Large and 325 Small Packages of Grandma's Medicinal Herbs. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 39034. Sample no. 21693-C.)

The labeling of this article contained false and fraudulent representations regarding its curative or therapeutic effects.

On February 3, 1937, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 358 packages of Grandma's Medicinal Herbs at New Orleans, La., alleging that they had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about November 10, 1936, by Park Laboratory Co., Inc., from San Antonio, Tex., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analysis of the article showed that it consisted essentially of senna with small amounts of couch grass, American saffron, caraway seed, anise seed, licorice root, sassafras bark, lavender flowers, uva-ursi leaves, and cinnamon bark.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the following statements regarding its curative or therapeutic effects, contained in a circular enclosed in the packages, were false and fraudulent: "Keep Clean Inside Faulty elimination is the cause of more bad complexions, more sallowness of skin, more dull eyes,